## MEMBER of King George's Entourage Tells of Astonishing Frugality on the Part of England's Royal Family. Palace Meals Cut to a Minimum, and the Rulers Are Keeping Down Their Personal Expenses by Unusual Savings.

BY COMPTON PRICE. LONDON, December 22, 1921. George V, King of Great expenses. of the feeling that he just couldn't greater than in 1910." afford new clothes? And that his

ting down their accustomed break- themselves. fast, luncheon and dinner menus to I am able to do this, however, thanks nation with the double purpose of figures. fare drawn up by the railway chefs sible, as things stand now, to cut down for their delectation during their

his wife being obliged to economize And you will not, at the outset, be the more inclined to take stock in through having read recently in caknown high cost of living that he extent of \$500,000 in order to make up for the big deficits which his accounts showed in the years of 1919 and 1920 and the still bigger one which they promise to reveal for the

But the hard, cold fact is that the king and queen are economizing in the ways that have been mentioned. among others, and this not as an example to their subjects, although the latter and also certain ministers of the crown badly need such an ex-

In moving in the house of commons the second reading of a bill giving authority to the duchy of Lancaster to realize capital to the extent of £100.000, the leader of the house, the Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, astonished the members of that assembly and likewise the general public in these islands by stating that so inadequate to his needs at present is the king's civil list of, at the normal king was to the bad in 1919 to the tune of \$122,500 (£24,500) and in 1920 to that of \$225,000 (£45,000).

"And this year," he added, "despite majesty, the deficit will probably be

Stringent economy" on the part of readers in the United States, as it did to most of them in this country. outting down the upkeep of the royal palaces and other establishments as of royal ceremonials and state functions to the last degree compatible with the dignity of the throne. It

scraping and saving on the part of the sovereign and the members of his AN you imagine his majesty family in the matter of their personal

of India and head of the But the truth is that it is largely Britain and Ireland, emperor due to the personal self-denial of mightiest empire the world has ever King George. Queen Mary and their seen, having his old shoes patched in children that Mr. Chamberlain was order to save the cost of new ones? able to state to the house that "al-Would you believe that the ruler of though the costs of carrying on the the British nation hasn't ordered a royal household have doubled, the new suit since the armistice because royal expenditure is only 14 per cent

august consort, Queen Mary, has been driven to keeping her dress bills MR. CHAMBERLAIN, though he driven to keeping her dress bills down by having her pre-war gowns been meeting the huge extra expenses altered and in some cases even dyed that he has to bear owing to the H. C. to avoid investing in new ones at the of L, was forbidden by etiquette to disrates that court dressmakers charge | close the extent to which King George and his family have had to count the Can you picture King George and pennies personally to avoid being even his queen getting together and cut- deeper in the hole than they now find

the barest possible minimum con- to an extraordinary statement recently sistent with health in order to re- made by a recently retired member of duce their housekeeping bills? And the royal entourage who not only is in a reluctantly deciding to sell off such position to know whereof he speaks, but of their residences as are their pri- was able to support his seemingly fanvate property and not that of the tastic assertions by quoting actual

saving the cost of their upkeep and "King George's income of roughly \$2,having the proceeds to help them in 350,000 from the state looks big enough the now difficult task of making both to stand a lot of strain," he said, "but ends meet? Can you conceive of the calls upon it are enormous. Only s the royal pair feeling compelled, small portion of it, about \$125,000, ever on the ground of expense, to forego at any time reached the king's private special trains, which they invaria- bank account. Today not a penny bly used in their "flush" days-in- reaches it. On the contrary, the king stead of having the royal saloon had to supplement his civil list out of hitched onto ordinary ones-and his private resources in order to mee even pruning drastically the bills of expenses which it is absolutely impos

"Amazing as it seems, the king cannot dismiss any official or servant in the royal employ unless he or she is guilty THE probability is that you will of actual wrongdoing. Anybody embe able to imagine none of these ployed in the royal household has what things, that you will, in fact, regard is tantamount to a permanent governthe idea of the British sovereign and ment appointment and cannot be 'fired' without being fully pensioned, or being to this extent as sheerly preposterous. paid a tidy sum of money as compensation for dismissal.

"There are 150 men and maid servants such royal scrapings and savings in the royal employ. With the exception of the chief chef, the king's valet, bles from this country that King the housekeeper and a few others, all to each servant in pre-war days was has been obliged to ask parliament to \$7.50 a week. Today the allowance is permit him to realize capital to the \$17.50 a week which means an increase in the expenses of the royal establishment of about \$1,300 a week (estimating that 130 servants are paid the increased allowances for board), or \$67,-

"THE money paid under different at all the royal residences amounted in June, 1914, to \$20,000 a year. The amount paid under contracts now exceeds \$55,000 a year. The increase in ruptcy Among Those ample, but because they jolly well crease in board allowance) and in Who Hold Big Stocks of official salaries since 1914 amounts to nearly \$100,000 a year.

"Other increases in the expenses of the royal establishment, such as the lighting charges, amount to at least \$25,000 per annum. To say that the running expenses of the royal establishment have increased \$250,000 at year since 1914 is probably an understatement of the fact. (Mr. Chamberrate of exchange, \$2,350,000 that the lain told the house of commons that 'costs had doubled since 1910.') Taking this figure as correct, however, King George would have to dip into his private income to the tune of at the most stringent economy by his least \$250,000 to meet expenses that his majesty cannot possibly cut down in any way.

"On the king's accession to the King George probably meant to most throne, when parliament fixed the vahead of the state at \$2,350,000 a year, it was estimated that, after meeting all the expenses of the royal estabmuch as possible and pruning the cost lishment, there would be a sum of expenses of the sovereign, such as dress bills for himself and the memprobably didn't, however, mean actual bers of the royal family, traveling



PHOTOGRAPH OF KING GEORGE, POSED WITH THE KING OF NORWAY, THE TALLEST KING IN EUROPE. LEFT TO RIGHT: PRINCESS VICTORIA, KING GEORGE, KING OF NORWAY, QUEEN OF NORWAY AND PRINCE OLAF.

expenses, costs of new automobiles, etc. etc.

"But today the increase in expenses of the royal establishment not only wipes out this sum of \$250,000, but compels the king to dig up a hefty sum out of his own pocket to meet the current expenses of the royal household. It is this necessity that has compelled the king and queen to make the most drastic economies in their present expenditure. "In 1914 Queen Mary's expenditure

ropean queens. Today the queen's dress bills amount to \$3,500, equiva- queen's only daughter, has practiced set the fashions for men. lent to an expenditure of about \$1,500 state gowns cost at least \$1,000, so that on her ordinary attire she is not spending, at the moment, more than

on dress amounted, roughly speaking, dress bills down to so low a figure long before the outbreak of the war, similar economy as regards dress. a year in pre-war days. Her majesty's She has ordered only six new gowns and queen's personal expenditure is since the armistice.

to \$4,000 a year, which means, of is by utilizing her pre-war costumes, and as he lived mainly in khaki course, that her majesty was one of some of which she has altered and while the fighting lasted, he is even the most inexpensively attired of Eu- others dyed, to avoid the expense of now fairly supplied with wearing apbuying new ones. Princess Mary, the parel. But he has long ceased to

> 'figured' as carefully. For instance, the breakfast, lunch and dinner AND King George actually has had menus at the royal table have been no new clothes since then. His rigorously cut down. In pre-war

A NOTHER striking instance of the king's personal economy was afforded recently when his majesty eft London for Bolton Abbey, where he was the guest of the Duke of "Every other item of the king's his salon on the train and, as is the

sent to Buckingham Palace for inspection. It was as follows: Canteloup Frappe.
Consomme en Gelee.
Filets de Sole Meuniere.
Cotelette d'Agneau. "The way her majesty keeps her extensive wardrobe was renewed not days the dinner menu at Bucking Petits Pois Frais.

> Maraschino. Petits Fours. When the menu was returned, how ver, by the controller of the household had been cut down so drastically as to sadden the two expert chefs who had collaborated in composing it. All that

Cotelette d'Agneau.
Pommes Anna.
Petits Pois Frais.
edoine de Fruits Glaces au
Maraschino.
Petits Fours,

Another of the many evidences of the extent to which the king has for serious consideration whether the been hit by the increased cost of subsisting is provided by the recent an- sider a temporary supplement to the nt that Barton Manor, his residence in the Isle of Wight, is for the serious state of the national sale. Further announcements of the finances and showing thereby his pubsame kind may be expected, I am lic spirit in this as in all other matreliably informed.

The extent to which King George any action which would involve addis handicapped in keeping down ex- tional charges on the public funds. enses other than his personal ones is clearly shown by the statements bilities of economy have not yet been by the former member of his entour- exhausted, and has intimated his inage that have been quoted. But the tention of appointing a small comaccount of the state of the royal mittee to explore the whole question finances that Austen Chamberlain of expenditure on salaries, wages; gave to the house of commons em- household works and internal maintephasizes the fact that the king re- nance of the royal palaces, with eives less from the civil lists and view to advising him what services eeps the royal household charges at | can be partially or entirely dispensed h monarch, with the exception of introduced.

Queen Victoria, since Charles I. phrased it, "during the war state an increase."

Residences Are for Sale-Where the Income of \$2,350,000 Goes Each Year. ham Palace never consisted of less functions were inevitably reduced in

KING Has Had No New Clothes Since the Armistice, and the Queen

Is Having Her Pre-War Gowns Altered.

No More Special Trains, and Royal

than tweyle dishes. Today it never number and shorn of much of their

is not one that would commend itself

even to 'simple-lifers' on the other

side of the Atlantic. It is usually

boiled haddock, fruit and a glass of

used to drink Russian tea at break-

fast, the cost of which was \$3 a

pound. Russian tea now being un-

obtainable, his majesty drinks water

at breakfast in preference to either

the other varieties of the cup that

cheers or coffee, which he does not

Thus the former member of the

king's entourage. His statements

firmed and amplified by other wit-

"While in conversation with King

George recently I noticed that one

of the shoes he wore was adorned

with a patch." Thus wrote Ernest

Brooks, O. B. E., the accredited royal

photographer, in the course of an ar-

ticle about the British royal family

which he recently contributed to an

English magazine. Mr. Brooks men-

tioned the patch as an instance of

eye his majesty often sacrifices ap-

pearance for comfort." Thus he ex-

with his wardrobe.

consists of more than four, except pre-war splendor." when the king and queen entertain. It is that sum of \$500 000 that the The breakfast menu, that used to king desires to replace by realizing contain at least six items in pre- part of his private capital as Duke war days, now never contains more of Lancaster. The result of doing this will be to reduce his annual in-"King George is no gourmet, and come from the duchy by at least \$25,000 a year. his breakfast bill-of-fare particularly

EVERY comparison that can be instituted shows that King George is the most successful economist in water! The king, in pre-war days, the long line of British rulers. His deficits thus explained, his expenditure is shown to have been kept strictly within his income-\$2,350,000 voted as the civil list in 1916, supplemented by \$225,000 from the in-come of the duchy of Lancaster, since the time of Henry IV.

As a matter of fact, few of the oc cupants of the British throne since the time of Charles 7 nave been economists to any extent that mattered. as to the royal economies are con-Parliament voted \$4,000,000 a year to Charles II and \$7,500,000 to James II. Government expenses such as foreign office expenditures and the salasies of the judges and other law officers were included in these amounts. Each of the two monarchs, however, neglected to "cough up" for these, with the result that their long-suffering subjects had to.

William and Mary received \$6,000,000 of which \$3,500,000 was allotted to the royal household. They did fairly well, how "when he is out of the public but Queen Anne couldn't make both ends meet on a similar amount and parliament was saddled with \$6.250,000 in

ercised tact, the fact being that King debts incurred by her, William and Mary received \$6,000. George is cutting down on the cost 000, of which \$3,500,000 was allotted of footwear just as he is in the case to the royal household. They did of every other detail in connection fairly well, but Queen Anne couldn't make both ends meet on a similar amount, and parliament was saddled with \$6,250,000 in debts incurred by

George I managed pretty well on civil list, for household expenses only, of \$3,500,000, but his successor left a Devonshire. The king had lunch in debt of \$2,280,000, although his in-his salon on the train and, as is the come was \$500,000 more. The civil custom, a copy of the menu was list of George III varied between \$4,000,000 and \$5,150,000, yet parliament was obliged to rescue him from financial difficulties to the extent of \$20,000,000. George IV left a deficit of a quarter of a million sterling, although he received \$4,250,000 plus \$1.585,000 in extra revenue from Scot-

land and Ireland. Queen Victoria and her advisers were responsible for many royal economies, so that she managed to keep within the \$2,075,000 voted by parliament. Edward VII's civil list was \$2.350,000, but additional votes raised this figure to \$2,175,000, the difference being partly accounted for by the heavy cost of entertaining foreign

rulers and notabilities. \* \* \* \* IN the course of his recent speech in the house of commons Austen Chamberlain said: "It has been a matter house should not be invited to conters, was not prepared to assent to

"His majesty feels that the possilower level than any previous Brit- with, or what other economies can be

"Sir Warren Fisher, permanent sec-The present heavy deficit, as Mr. retary to the treasury, is to be chair-Chamberlain pointed out, is partly man, and with falling prices it is due to the fact that during the war hoped that appreciable and permathe king made a voluntary contribu- nent reductions will result, and that tion to the treasury, a sum that he the civil list may in future be suffihad managed to save between the cient to enable the royal household years of 1914 and 1916, owing to the to be maintained in a fitting manner fact that, as the leader of the house without the necessity of asking for

## George, in common with his subjects. the royal servants receive an allowance has been hit so hard by the well for board. The 'board' allowance paid 'AMERICAN SAHARA IS A MYTH!" THE STRONG DRINK SMUGGLERS OF CUBA

TX/ATCHFULNESS of the United States contracts for the laundry work Government Is a Big Factor in Causing Bank-"Wet Goods" on the Isle. Smugglers Are Unable to increase in the cost of coal and in the Move Stocks and Warehouse Charges Gather No Moss.

BY JANE STEPHENSON. HAVANA, Cuba, January 7.

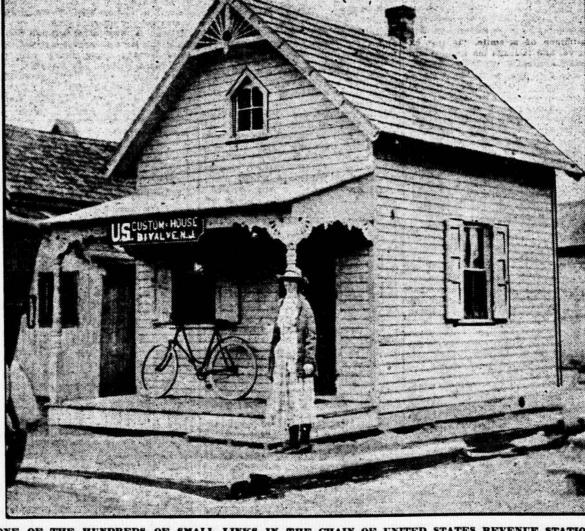
MPORTS of liquor from Europe have fallen off here 35 per cent during the past six months. The American Sahara has proved to be a mirage There is vastly more moonshine in what is related of liquor smuggling activities than can be found in bootleggers' bottles. Princely fortunes visualized by the enterprising adventurers engaging rious allowances to be paid to the in liquor smuggling have gone a-glimmering. Overhead expenses have prosrated the business.

How the overhead expenses have been run up makes an interesting story! To understand it one must go over local liquor history for the past year. This can be epitomized, however, in a few short paragraphs.

To begin with, when the plaintive wail of thousands of disconsolate protesters in the American Sahara was flashed in by cable, following the enforcement of national prohibition, hundreds of men suddenly discovered inspiring possibilities in the coming expansion of the liquor business and they were quick to get in on the ground There followed a widespread stampede in securirg agencies representing European liquor shippers, and liberal hurry-up orders were scattered broadcast. Within a very short time the flood started. It continued to come welling in for several months.

Other men saw golden opportunitie in the developing situation. They were the longheads who took stock of storage facilities and acquired vast areas of warehouse space under lease. It was about that time that the liquor, rushed out of the United States during the last hours of grace, began arriving. The 'warehouse men" took it in at storage rates, insuring a handsome profit. Since then the bulk of it has remained in storage, where, figuratively speaking, "it has been eating its head off," a big factor in swelling the liquor stock on WHILE those interested in the

liquor business were engaged n these activities they lost sight, seemingly, of the determining factor on which the final success of their venture depended—the smugglers' interest. The question of how and where the enormous stock of wet goods could be and would be disposed of never intruded itself seriously on their attention. By general consent it was agreed that the vast and ever-increasing number of "thirst victims"—the by-product of national prohibition in the United States-provided a consumers' market which kind in the history of the world. To- hide is worth about \$4 a pound as would absorb all of the spirituous buckskin, and it is better fitted for moisture that could be barreled and teaming than the dog, as it feeds ."on bottled within easy shipping distance. It has been the general and



ONE OF THE HUNDREDS OF SMALL LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STATION ALONG THE COAST OF THIS COUNTRY. THE SMUGGLER WHO SLIPS BY IS LUCKY, INDEED,

cent years identified with amuse

ment interests here and in the Latin

those weaving golden dreams. They London sporting circles and in re- of these men and their associates, it lost sight of the smugglers' interest. Liquor runners' troubles in the meanwhile were being steadily aughas been forced home here that, contrary to accepted version of Ameri-States government is determined to

This situation began developing six months ago. Importers' agents and importers took the tip and canceled future shipping orders. Many of the latter had invested every dollar they owned or could borrow in stocks which appeared to be pocketed, Now they find themselves in a precarious financial position.

placid acceptance of this conclusion of an Englishman illustrates it. The pay him his 100 per cent profit on

broke.

which put a kink in the skein of Englishman, once well known in storage. Unfortunately for the plans has been impossible to develop the required irrigating system.

Thus the situation facing the "exoorter" and his smuggling skipper becomes an expensive one. In buying iquor they must pay a price which will liquidate the accumulated overhead expenses of the owner, who must satisfy the claims of the storage agent besides making a liberal profit. These are the factors which are responsible for the ever-increasconsumer who procures his stock from

Then the American government has hown that it is determined to end liquor smuggling. The smuggler now realizes that there are scores of here and at other island ports whose is tagged by them and the chances of a successful run are about one and the only person against whom the assessment can be made is the consuming buyer.

authorities are against him. It has dawned on them that it is more Like others, the Englishman de- profitable for the American drinker to come here for his eye-openers than

## TREES IN THE PETRIFIED FOREST

them were related to the Norfolk is- they are replaced by chalcedony. land pine, now used for indoor decoration. Doubtless, they grew in the national geological survey reporta nearby region and after falling, ed that many of the trees were "araudrifted down a water course and carian," a tree that is now extinct lodged in some eddy or a sand bank. but which is known to have lived at Later they were buried by sand and the same geologic time in the eastclay, finally to a depth of several central part of the United States, thousand feet. The conversion to stone was effected by gradual replacement of the woody material by silica in the form called chalcedony, deposited by underground water. A small amount of iron oxides deposited at the same time has given the brilliant and beautiful brown, yellow and red tints which appear in much of the material.

The petrified forest of Arizona is really a series of petrified forests. There are four of these forests included in a government reservation called Petrified Forest National Monu-American agents being maintained ment, created by presidential proclamation in 1906. The name "forest" is ics added considerably to the brightsole mission is to tab him. Once he not strictly appropriate, for the petrified tree trunks are all prostrate and on the summit of Mount Etna nouce are broken into sections. The logs was storing were inclined to list in a thousand. If he lands his cargo are the remains of giant trees that feeted the transparency of the sky. can official complacency, the United themselves in the same class. He he is almost certain to lose his ship, grew in Triassic time, the age of reptiles. Some of the tree trunks are ascended last summer the Pichaco di six feet in diameter and more than a Veleta, the huge snow-pointed mound hundred feet in length. In the first tain in the Sierra Nevada, 11,500 feet forest there is a fine trunk that forms | high, which looks down upon Granad a natural bridge over a small ravine, on one side and upon the Mediterthe water having first washed away the overlying clay and sand and then, see, scattered over the rocks and following a crevice, worked out the snow about the summit, great numbers of coccinella beetles, or "lady," To add to the perplexities of the following a crevice, worked out the contrabandista, local and Cuban | channel underneath. The length of this log is 110 feet, and the diameter

sjects of study. When thin slices a strangely lofty and barren

HE trees of the petrified forest ness of .003 inch or less and place did not grow where you see under the microscope they show perthem today. They were of fectly the original wood structure, all several kinds, but most of the cells being distinct, though now Several years ago F. H. Knowlton of where the remains of some of its associates have been found. These were cone-bearing trees, and among them grew tree ferns, cycads and gigantic horsetails, which indicate that at that time the rainfall was abundant,

## Aspiring Insects.

WHEN a scientist was engaged in making experiments in photographing the sun from the top of Pikes peak some time ago he noticed swarms of insects flying high above. the mountain, and so numerous that the reflection of light from their bods ness of the sky. Another investigator clouds of insects whose presence ata Still another man of science, who ranean on the other, was surprised to bers of coccinella beetles, or "la bugs." He caught a fine specimen this log is 110 feet, and the diameter four feet at the butt and one and one-half feet at the top. These facts have been given out by the United States geological survey.

Petrified woods are very interesting objects of study. When thin slices a strangely lofty and barren dwelling a strangely lofty and barren dwelling.

prosperous people, where formerly ried for the dog work

possibilities of raising domesticated The attention of the Dominion government was invited to the musk ox, which yields valuable wool and excellent meat, in spite of its musky mell, which, however, does not adhere to the meat when the animal is properly skinned. Plans were taken under considera-

Canada the biggest ranch in the

which area it is proposed to raise

rental of \$192,000, or about 4 cents an

tion by the members of parliament to establish a station on Melville Island, where Stefansson thought there might best be begun the experiment the domesticated state. In the meancime, before these plans had been put into operation, the private company above mentioned leased the enormous tract north of the Churchill river country in Hudson bay territory.

imported 1,200 head of reindeer from Russia, and leased them on a co-operative basis to the mission stations day there are estimated to be more than 85,000 head of reindeer in Alaska. The natives have been made a the country," while food must be car-

OMETHING over a year ago, they lived in wretchedness, all because

LARGEST RANCH IN THE WORLD

there came into existence in of the reindeer industry. The new company at once started floor. world. It was then that a pri- to drive the initial herds overland vate company obtained from the from Alaska to the Churchill river Canadian government a grant of no country, a distance of 2,000 miles. less than 75,850 square miles, upon This tremendous undertaking required about eighteen months, and caribou and perhaps musk oxen. The ranks as one of the greatest feats of ground costs the company an annual its kind. Upon the barren land of Canada

coaming over an area of about a mil-

lion square miles between the Mac-It was Stefansson, the Canadian arctic explorer, who first realized the kenzie river and the Arctic ocean and between the Arctic ocean and the caribou, generally known as reindeer. shore of Hudson bay, there are some 30,000,000 caribou in the wild state, a concourse of animals greater in number even than the buffalo that once roamed the plains to the southward. The Eskimos and Indians hunt over this immense territory and the timber wolves prey on the caribou. Also at Dawson City every autumn the people of that town shoot thousands for winter meat. Despite these facts, the caribou seem to be as numerous as ever; some naturalists believe that they are increasing in number. When a great herd of these creatures is on the march it covers the country over areas ten miles square.

ometimes a herd takes several weeks to pass a given point. The big ranching company's experiment will be watched with much in-In Alaska, nearly thirty years ago, ment will be watched with much in-the government of the United States terest and, in view of the results of attempt seems most likely to be crowned with success. The caribou. and individual Eskimos. It was the or reindeer, gives good milk, its most successful undertaking of its flesh furnishes excellent food, its

mented. In fact, the venture has now assumed a hazard which is proving ing warehouse space. Yesterday he little less than prohibitive. During admitted to me casually that he was the past month "official" information indicates that only five liquor-smuggling crafts "cleared" island ports. Some of the skippers, it has been three months. On one lot more than learned, successfully landed their \$1,400 was due for storage and inquently seized. Such incidents as the latter tend to put a damper on the been in communication with the ownenthusiasm of the backers. This has ers' agents. What to do with the the part of the big liquor investors ing. Half of the \$1,400 was needed from their dream of smugglers' in carrying out his lease contract

erations.

by the American authorities re-

carrying a number of stocks of American-owned liquor on which storage charges had piled up during the past contraband cargoes at points along surance, he stated, with the prospects however, their ships were subse- day. In fact, he admitted it had been more than three months since he had resulted in a tragic awakening on liquor, he confessed, had him guessliquor - laden fleets slipping past with the warehouse owners. In addidrowsy revenue officers and coast tion to the "abandoned stocks" he guards. The distressing realization assured me he saw unmistakable indications that several other lots he the stored liquor to collect back storage charges and settle his own liability under his lease-only he could find no buyer. The Englishman's confession was really pathetic. I know of several others in the same position. There is everything in the

BANNING of smugglers' activities viding an outlet through which the to create a few millionaire liquorowners of the stored liquor would be running interests. Visiting Ameriacted in another way. The situation able to dispose of their stocks and cans are good spenders and if there

Americas, was one of the men who "saw a short cut to fortune" by leasthe American coast. In two instances, of liquidation growing dimmer each ing cost of liquor to the American smugglers' agenta.

would have no hesitancy, he confessed, He feels somebody must pay for the put an end to liquor-smuggling op- in selling several hundred barrels of nine hundred and ninety-nine failures

situation to suggest they will go